काफी का निर्यात

वर्ष	मात्रा टन में	मूल्य (करोड़ रूपये में)
1992-93	1,13,602	381.31
1993-94	1,36,690	586.99
1994-95	1,37,350	1095.91

काफी का आयात

रोस्टिड/होकोफिनेटिड काफी के भारत की अनुमति केवल 1.4.1995 से ही दी गई ।

चाय का निर्यात

वर्ष	मात्रा मी. किग्राम	मूल्य (करोड़ रूपये में)
1992-93	180,69	1058.70
1993-94	154,55	1062.04
1994-95	162,16	986.41

चाय का आयात

वर्ष	मात्रा मी. किग्राम	मूल्य (करोड़ रूपये में)
1992-93	1.37	5.14
1993-94	0.87	3.99
1994-95	0.20	1.10

(ख) वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए चाय और काफी के निर्यात का लक्ष्य वर्ष 1995-96 के निष्पादन की समीक्षा के बाद निर्धारित किया जाएगा ।

Registration of Physically Handicapped Persons in Employment Exchanges of Maharashtra

1015. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically handicapped persons registered in various employment exchange in Maharashtra as on date with district-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of such handicapped persons who have been provided with employment during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any reservation quota for the handicapped persons in the State, if so, the details thereof and whether the quota is being filled up regularly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The number of physically handicapped persons, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra as on 31.12.1995 was 26.0 thousand. District-wise detai.s are not maintained.

(b) The number of physically handicapped persons provided with employment through the Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra during the years 1993, 1994 and 1995 was around 0.4, 0.4 and 0.5 thousand respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, there is 3% reservation quota for handicapped i.e. 1% for each of the categories of Blind, Deaf and Mute and Orthopacdically handicapped. Employment Exchanges nominate candidates as per the requirement of employers. Filling up of the quota is the responsibility of the employing establishments.

Functioning of National Informatics Centre at Nagpur

1016. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:
DR. SHRIKANT
RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big leaps have been made in the field of informatics by the National Informatics Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for closing the Centre daily at 5.30 p.m. in Nagpur; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to see that the NIC machines in Nagpur are kept active till late night or for 24 hours for easy access to NICNET?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The National Informatics Centre (NIC) had established a Satellite based computer—communication network (NICNET) covering the National Capital Delhi, State/UT Capitals and the district centres, functioning since 1987. Using this network, NIC has been providing to the State and the Central government offices, computerised socioeconomic information, project monitoring, electronic mail, international detabase access etc, NIC has introduced the Infohighway as an overaly network of the NICNET system to provide high speed connectivity to the users, Through this system speeds upto 2.2. mbps can be achieved. This facilitates a variety of latest applications like Videoconferencing, interactive multimedia detabase access, national and international E-mail services and full-fledged Internet access, Using this computer-communic-tion technology NIC has brought case law information, latest medical information, patents information, land records and variety of other informatics services to every part of the country. These were based on the latest computer and communication technologies that are available in the world today.

(c) NIC Computer Centres at districts are located at District Collector's Office. These district centres provide services to the district and the state government offices and follow the office timings of district administrations. Further, the power supply is not available after the office hours as it is shut off due to fire hazards, Due to this, NIC district centres are not able to function beyond a few hours after the closing time.

(d) NIC, recognising the need of the extended usage, is now taking steps to operate high speed computer communication facility on a 24 hours basis at various parts of the country, It has already taken steps in some parts of the country depending upon the usage and requirements, NIC are taking steps to operate the computer communication system in Nagpur by making arrangements for 12 hours power supply in the first instance depending on the actual requirement and usage.

Shortage of coal in the country

1017. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of coal in the country; and

(b) if so, the demand and supply position of coal and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) For the year 1995-96, the Planning Commission has assessed the overall demand of coal of different sectors at 288.00 million tonnes. The production programme of the coal companies in India is geared to meat this level of demand.

However, during 1995-96, coal production has been affected by two illegal strickes in Singareni Collieries Company Limited instigated by extremist elements. Production was also affected due to drawing of mines in the eastern parts of the country as a result of unprecedented rainfall. Despite this, coal production in Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during the period April, 1995-February, 1996 has shown an increase of 6.0% over similar period last year, The total despatches of coal from CIL and SCCL during the period April, 1995—February, 1996 have shown an increase 7.6% over